

PRACTICE EXAM 7: CCAT 7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

This independent practice exam has 170 original questions across the verbal, quantitative, and nonverbal batteries. Allow 10 minutes for each of the nine subtests if timed practice is permitted by your school. There is no universal passing score. Complete the required figure artwork before using visual items.

1. Eye is to goggle as foot is to which word?

- A. sock
- B. rain
- C. heat
- D. poem

2. Ear is to earmuff as hand is to which word?

- A. spoon
- B. glove
- C. shirt
- D. water

3. Sun is to light as spring is to which word?

- A. rider
- B. water
- C. speed
- D. ruler

4. Bell is to sound as drum is to which word?

- A. beat
- B. song
- C. wing
- D. hive

5. Cloud is to rain as flower is to which word?

- A. chick
- B. clock
- C. scent
- D. brush

6. Drum is to beat as fire is to which word?

- A. rain
- B. bird
- C. deer
- D. heat

7. Ruler is to length as thermometer is to which word?

- A. temperature
- B. librarian
- C. rain gauge
- D. artifacts

8. Scale is to weight as clock is to which word?

- A. clay
- B. time
- C. fish

D. foal

9. Compass is to direction as ruler is to which word?

- A. kitten**
- B. farmer**
- C. bakery**
- D. length**

10. Speedometer is to speed as rain gauge is to which word?

- A. airplane**
- B. scissors**
- C. rainfall**
- D. odometer**

11. Rain Gauge is to rainfall as speedometer is to which word?

- A. broom**
- B. speed**
- C. chick**
- D. glove**

12. Clay is to pot as cotton is to which word?

- A. shirt**
- B. metal**
- C. flour**
- D. paint**

13. Wool is to sweater as paper is to which word?

- A. lamp**
- B. hive**
- C. book**
- D. stir**

14. Cotton is to shirt as wood is to which word?

- A. scarf**
- B. baker**
- C. horse**
- D. table**

15. Leather is to shoe as clay is to which word?

- A. cub**
- B. pot**
- C. fin**
- D. sun**

16. Museum is to artifacts as library is to which word?

- A. speed**
- B. light**
- C. books**
- D. chick**

17. Orchard is to trees as garden is to which word?

- A. plants**
- B. length**

- C. weight
- D. bakery

18. Garage is to cars as zoo is to which word?

- A. cockpit
- B. paddler
- C. captain
- D. animals

19. Zoo is to animals as garage is to which word?

- A. ring
- B. glow
- C. cars
- D. bear

20. Pilot is to airplane as sailor is to which word?

- A. boat
- B. fish
- C. sock
- D. ring

21. Driver is to bus as rider is to which word?

- A. gallery
- B. bicycle
- C. sweater
- D. leather

22. Sailor is to boat as captain is to which word?

- A. head
- B. lamp
- C. chef
- D. ship

23. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: Although the path was covered in ice, the walkers moved ____.

- A. carelessly
- B. rapidly
- C. loudly
- D. carefully

24. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

- A. opaque
- B. clear
- C. heavy
- D. rough

25. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: Because the seed had no water, it began to ____.

- A. wilt
- B. float
- C. sparkle
- D. sing

26. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The library was quiet, so Mina spoke in a ____.

- A. cheer

- B.** shout
- C.** whisper
- D.** song

27. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The team shared the work, making the task ____ to finish.

- A.** harder
- B.** easier
- C.** longer
- D.** heavier

28. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The rain stopped, and a ____ appeared in the sky.

- A.** rainbow
- B.** pillow
- C.** ladder
- D.** tunnel

29. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

- A.** flavour
- B.** sound
- C.** colour
- D.** route

30. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

- A.** inside
- B.** upward
- C.** asleep
- D.** apart

31. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The gardener placed the young plant where it would receive ____.

- A.** noise
- B.** dust
- C.** darkness
- D.** sunlight

32. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

- A.** roughly
- B.** gently
- C.** suddenly
- D.** wildly

33. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

- A.** clear
- B.** broken
- C.** silent
- D.** hidden

34. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

- A.** shape
- B.** taste
- C.** noise
- D.** colour

35. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping

rope.

- A. confused
- B. skilled
- C. distant
- D. sleepy

36. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The road was blocked, so the bus took a different ____.

- A. season
- B. number
- C. recipe
- D. route

37. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The muddy boots left ____ across the clean floor.

- A. clouds
- B. songs
- C. prints
- D. shadows

38. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

- A. steep
- B. empty
- C. flat
- D. silent

39. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: Nora checked the clock because she did not want to be ____.

- A. round
- B. short
- C. late
- D. quiet

40. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The soup was too hot, so Jay waited for it to ____.

- A. grow
- B. cool
- C. rise
- D. shine

41. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The bridge was narrow, so the cyclists crossed it one at a ____.

- A. time
- B. shape
- C. song
- D. colour

42. During a rainy day, consider this sentence: The audience clapped to show that they ____ the performance.

- A. avoided
- B. forgot
- C. missed
- D. enjoyed

43. Oak, pine, and birch belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A. socks
- B. trapezoid
- C. bronze
- D. spruce

44. Robin, crow, and finch belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. sparrow
 - B. cup
 - C. ant
 - D. carrot
45. Hammer, drill, and wrench belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. snow
 - B. lake
 - C. saw
 - D. spinach
46. Violin, drum, and trumpet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. copper
 - B. guitar
 - C. peach
 - D. hockey
47. Cup, plate, and mug belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. fork
 - B. hexagon
 - C. cow
 - D. plum
48. Carrot, pepper, and broccoli belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cedar
 - B. celery
 - C. whale
 - D. charcoal
49. River, pond, and stream belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. iris
 - B. nurse
 - C. sea
 - D. chisel
50. Jacket, sweater, and vest belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rake
 - B. harp
 - C. trolley
 - D. trousers
51. Triangle, pentagon, and hexagon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. clarinet
 - B. grape
 - C. trapezoid
 - D. spruce
52. Pencil, marker, and chalk belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. crayon
 - B. rose
 - C. robin
 - D. dog

53. Train, tram, and subway belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tulip
 - B. bus
 - C. lake
 - D. saw
54. Apple, peach, and plum belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. copper
 - B. drill
 - C. hockey
 - D. banana
55. Ant, beetle, and butterfly belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. iron
 - B. moth
 - C. mug
 - D. birch
56. Baker, plumber, and farmer belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. celery
 - B. cedar
 - C. teacher
 - D. eagle
57. Canoe, ferry, and sailboat belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pastel
 - B. sea
 - C. iris
 - D. barge
58. Gold, copper, and iron belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. steel
 - B. orange
 - C. trousers
 - D. trolley
59. Dog, horse, and cow belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. trapezoid
 - B. bear
 - C. spruce
 - D. grape
60. Rose, daisy, and lily belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. baker
 - B. triangle
 - C. tulip
 - D. cup
61. Rain, hail, and fog belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. lake
 - B. crayon
 - C. carpenter
 - D. snow

62. Soccer, hockey, and cricket belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** drum
- B.** peach
- C.** baseball
- D.** sweater

63. 3 is to 6 as 5 is to 8. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 13
- B.** 14
- C.** 16
- D.** 10

64. 10 is to 7 as 12 is to 9. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 14
- C.** 16
- D.** 12

65. 3 is to 6 as 5 is to 10. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 24
- C.** 26
- D.** 22

66. 4 is to 8 as 6 is to 10. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 10
- C.** 22
- D.** 14

67. 12 is to 8 as 14 is to 10. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 14
- C.** 15
- D.** 18

68. 4 is to 12 as 6 is to 18. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 36
- B.** 37
- C.** 39
- D.** 42

69. 5 is to 10 as 7 is to 12. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 25
- C.** 18
- D.** 15

70. 14 is to 9 as 16 is to 11. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 10
- B.** 15
- C.** 25
- D.** 18

71. 5 is to 20 as 7 is to 28. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 56
- B.** 51
- C.** 44
- D.** 48

72. 6 is to 12 as 8 is to 14. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 28
- C.** 16
- D.** 22

73. 16 is to 10 as 18 is to 12. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 14
- C.** 16
- D.** 9

74. 6 is to 30 as 8 is to 40. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 61
- B.** 60
- C.** 63
- D.** 59

75. 7 is to 14 as 9 is to 16. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 20
- B.** 17
- C.** 10
- D.** 18

76. 18 is to 11 as 20 is to 13. Using the same rule, 22 is to which number?

- A.** 8
- B.** 29
- C.** 15
- D.** 22

77. 7 is to 14 as 9 is to 18. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 28
- C.** 27
- D.** 24

78. 8 is to 16 as 10 is to 18. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 26
- C.** 34
- D.** 19

79. 20 is to 12 as 22 is to 14. Using the same rule, 23 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 15
- C.** 7
- D.** 23

80. 8 is to 24 as 10 is to 30. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 39
- B.** 33
- C.** 37
- D.** 36

81. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 5 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 15
- C.** 11
- D.** 5

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 16 + 11$?

- A.** 37
- B.** 27
- C.** 32
- D.** 30

83. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 5 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 15
- B.** 12
- C.** 17
- D.** 16

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 17 + 5$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 27
- C.** 22
- D.** 26

85. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 5 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 18
- C.** 8
- D.** 12

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 18 + 10$?

- A.** 38
- B.** 34
- C.** 32
- D.** 33

87. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 5 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 20
- B.** 25
- C.** 21
- D.** 15

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 19 + 4$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 28
- C.** 29
- D.** 23

89. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 5 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 21
- C.** 11
- D.** 16

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 20 + 9$?

- A.** 39
- B.** 32
- C.** 34
- D.** 33

91. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 5 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 24
- B.** 23
- C.** 22
- D.** 21

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 21 + 3$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 28
- C.** 24
- D.** 29

93. Which number makes this equation true: $4 + 6 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 8
- B.** 0
- C.** 2
- D.** -4

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 4 + 8$?

- A.** 18
- B.** 20
- C.** 19
- D.** 24

95. Which number makes this equation true: $5 + 6 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 9
- C.** 7
- D.** 15

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 5 + 2$?

- A.** 15
- B.** 7
- C.** 12
- D.** 13

97. What number comes next in the series 2, 6, 10, 14, ____?

- A.** 18
- B.** 22
- C.** 26
- D.** 17

98. What number comes next in the series 2, 6, 11, 17, ____?

- A.** 25
- B.** 23
- C.** 24
- D.** 32

99. What number comes next in the series 5, 10, 20, 40, ____?

- A.** 81
- B.** 83
- C.** 80
- D.** 84

100. What number comes next in the series 3, 7, 11, 15, ____?

- A.** 18
- B.** 23
- C.** 15
- D.** 19

101. What number comes next in the series 3, 7, 12, 18, ____?

- A.** 21
- B.** 25
- C.** 26
- D.** 29

102. What number comes next in the series 6, 12, 24, 48, ____?

- A.** 96
- B.** 92
- C.** 100
- D.** 99

103. What number comes next in the series 4, 8, 12, 16, ____?

- A.** 28
- B.** 20
- C.** 19
- D.** 24

104. What number comes next in the series 4, 8, 13, 19, ____?

- A.** 29
- B.** 25
- C.** 26
- D.** 34

105. What number comes next in the series 7, 14, 28, 56, ____?

- A.** 108
- B.** 115
- C.** 116
- D.** 112

106. What number comes next in the series 5, 9, 13, 17, ____?

- A.** 21
- B.** 24
- C.** 29
- D.** 17

107. What number comes next in the series 5, 9, 14, 20, ____?

- A. 30
- B. 23
- C. 26
- D. 27

108. What number comes next in the series 8, 16, 32, 64, ____?

- A. 136
- B. 127
- C. 128
- D. 129

109. What number comes next in the series 6, 10, 14, 18, ____?

- A. 22
- B. 18
- C. 25
- D. 30

110. What number comes next in the series 6, 10, 15, 21, ____?

- A. 36
- B. 28
- C. 31
- D. 24

111. What number comes next in the series 9, 18, 36, 72, ____?

- A. 147
- B. 140
- C. 143
- D. 144

112. What number comes next in the series 7, 11, 15, 19, ____?

- A. 27
- B. 26
- C. 23
- D. 22

113. What number comes next in the series 7, 11, 16, 22, ____?

- A. 29
- B. 37
- C. 32
- D. 25

114. What number comes next in the series 10, 20, 40, 80, ____?

- A. 164
- B. 161
- C. 160
- D. 168

115. In this circle matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

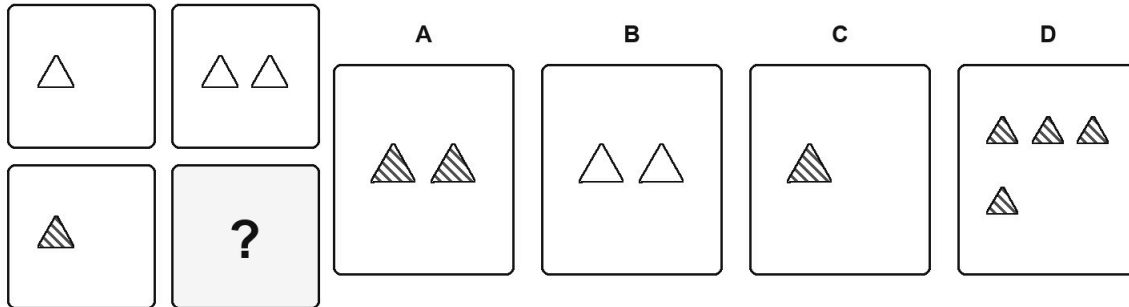


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

116. In this triangle matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

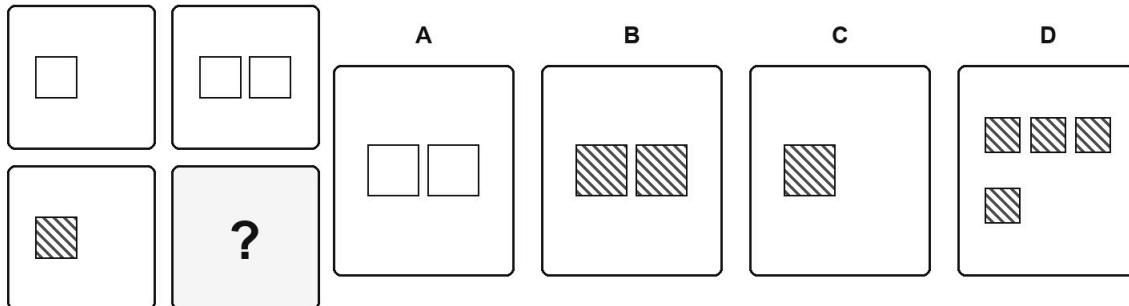
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

117. In this square matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

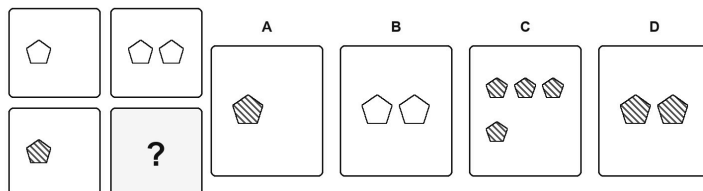
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

118. In this pentagon matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

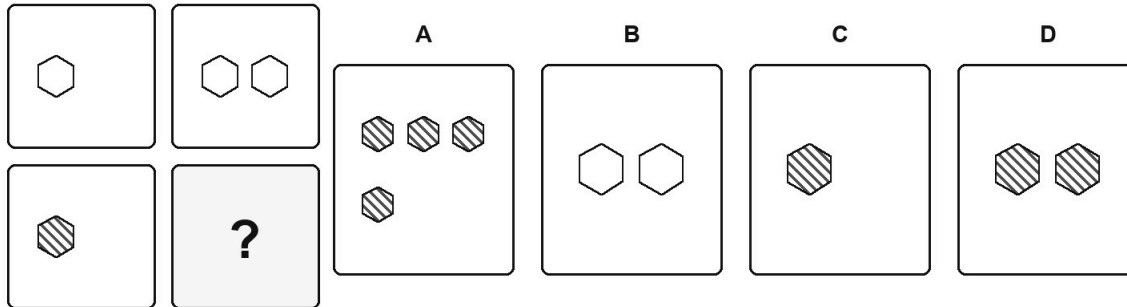


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

119. In this hexagon matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

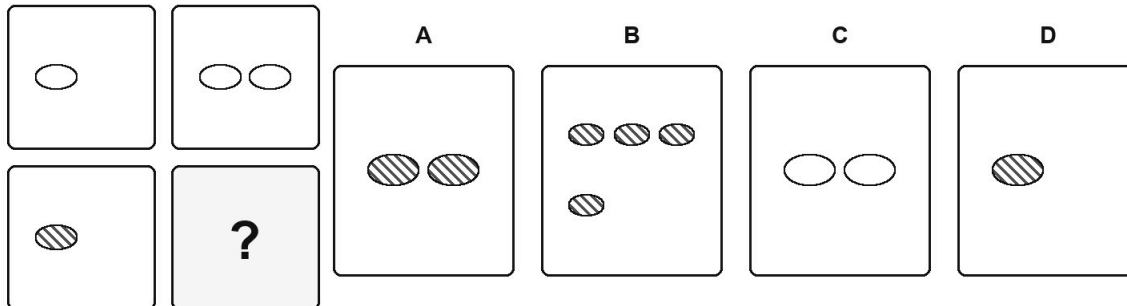
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

120. In this oval matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

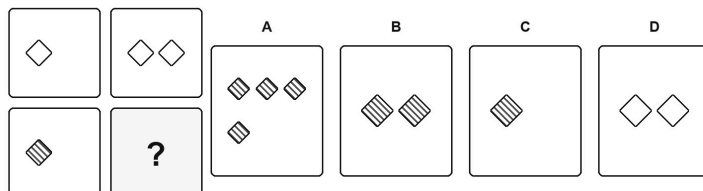
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

121. In this diamond matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

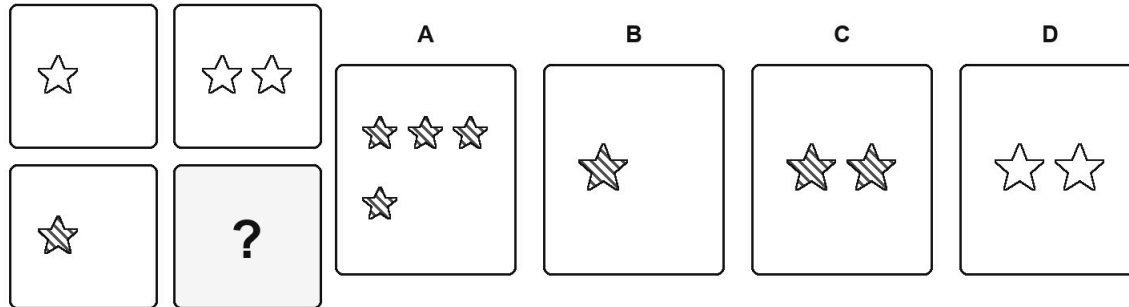


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

122. In this star matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

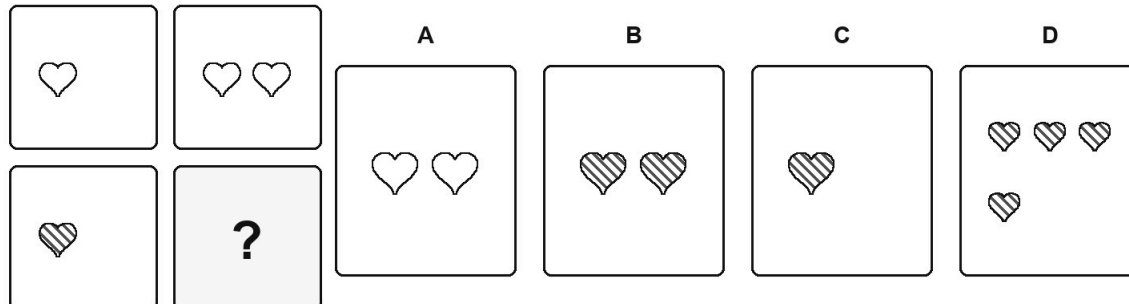
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

123. In this heart matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

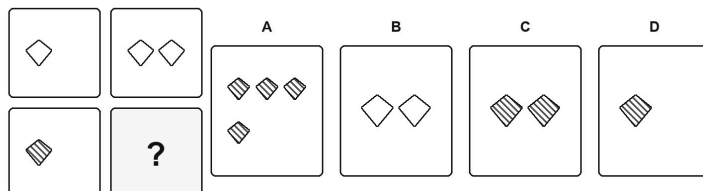
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

124. In this kite matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

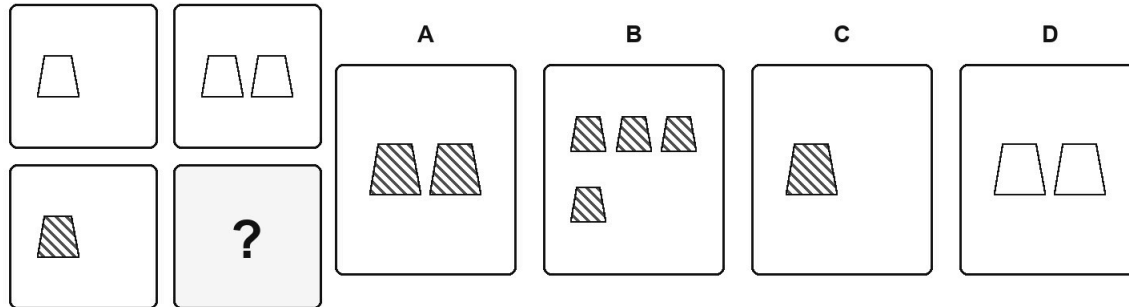


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

125. In this trapezoid matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

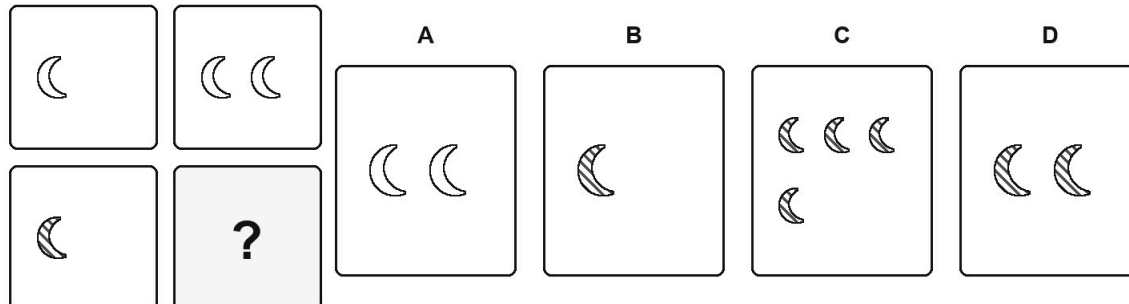
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

126. In this crescent matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

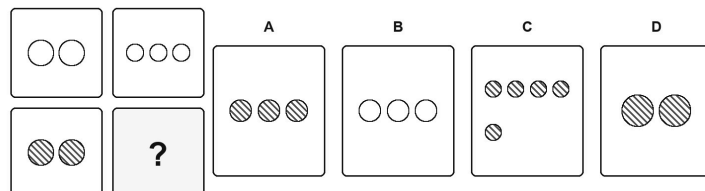
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

127. In this circle matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

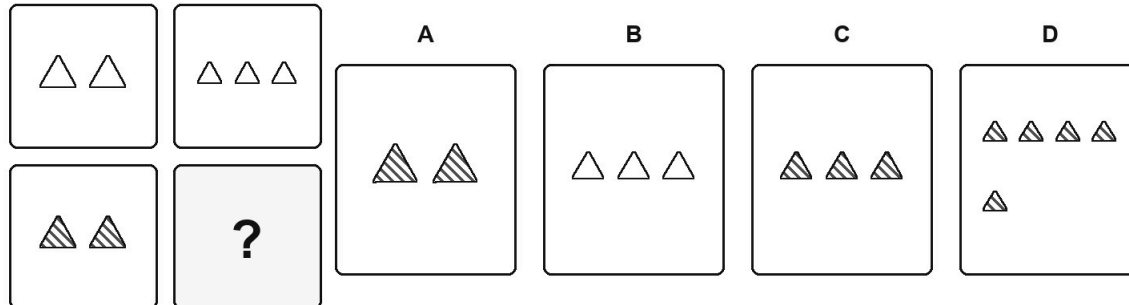


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

128. In this triangle matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

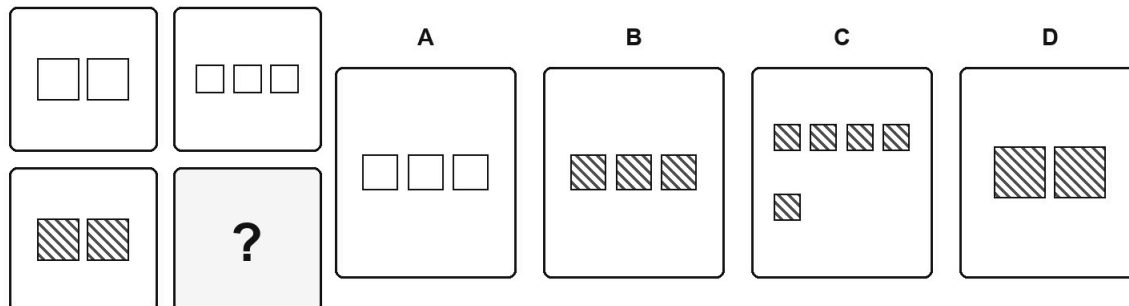
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

129. In this square matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

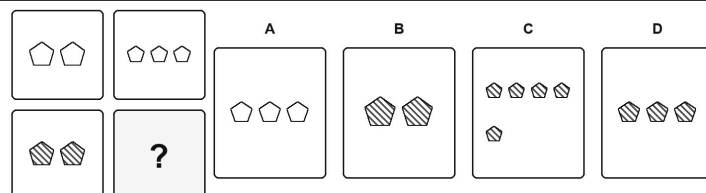
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

130. In this pentagon matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

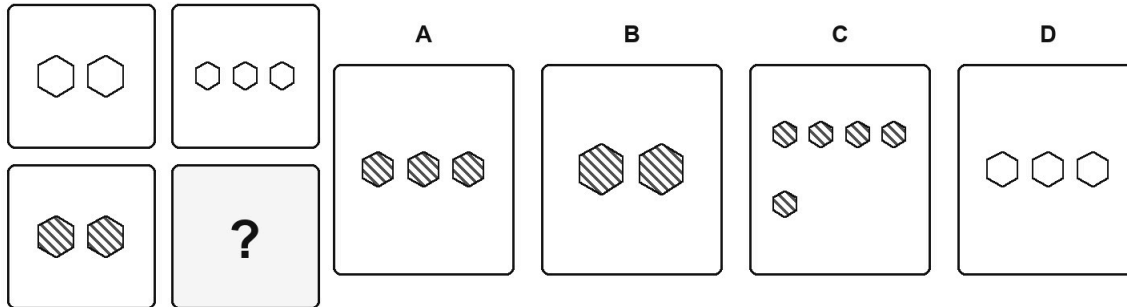


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

131. In this hexagon matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

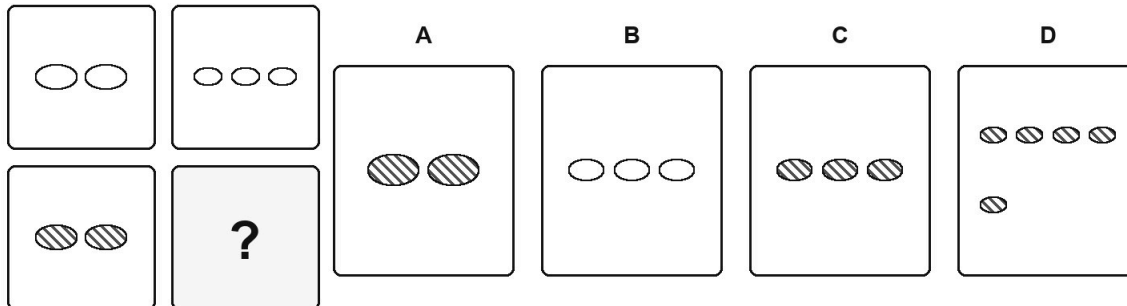
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

132. In this oval matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

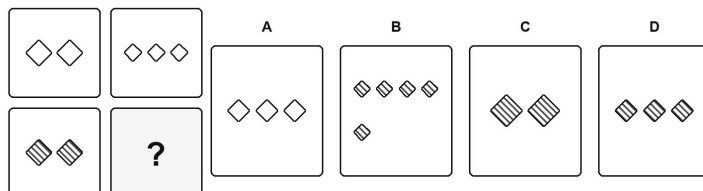
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

133. In this diamond matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

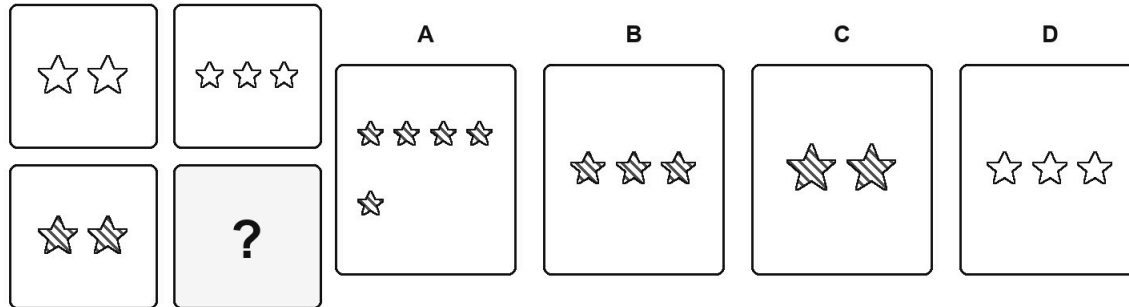


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

134. In this star matrix with striped symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

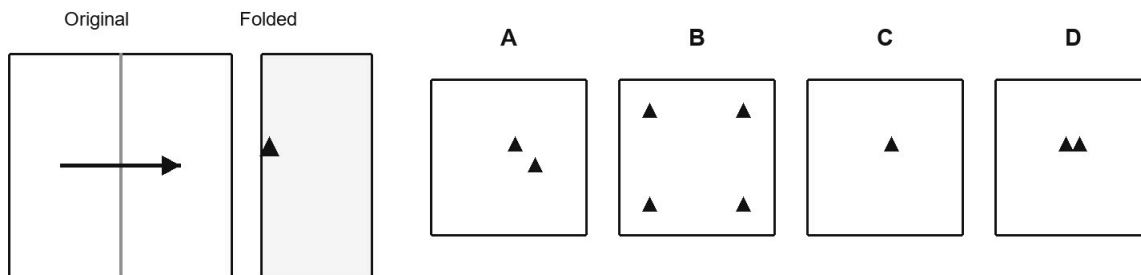
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

135. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (1,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

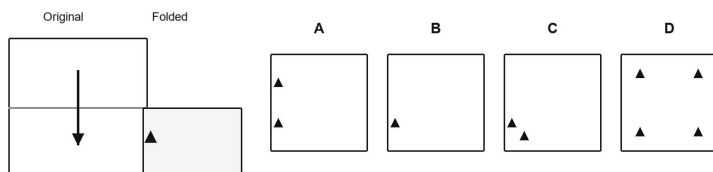
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

136. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (1,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

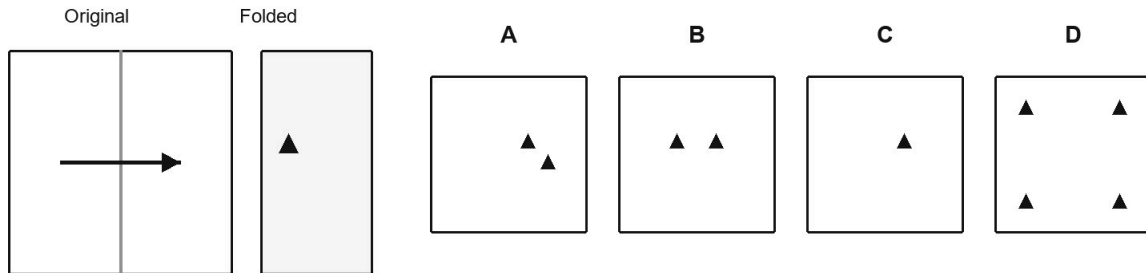


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

137. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

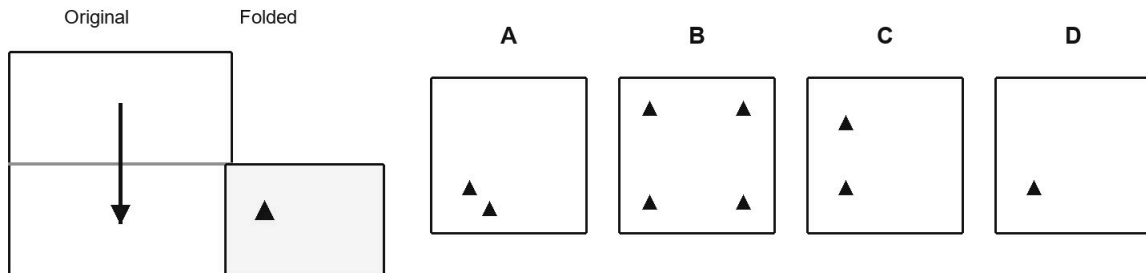
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

138. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

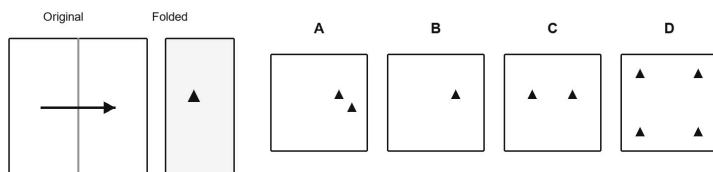
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

139. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

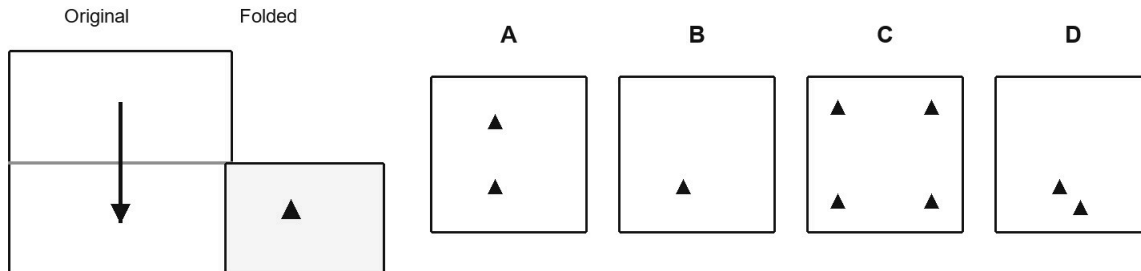


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

140. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

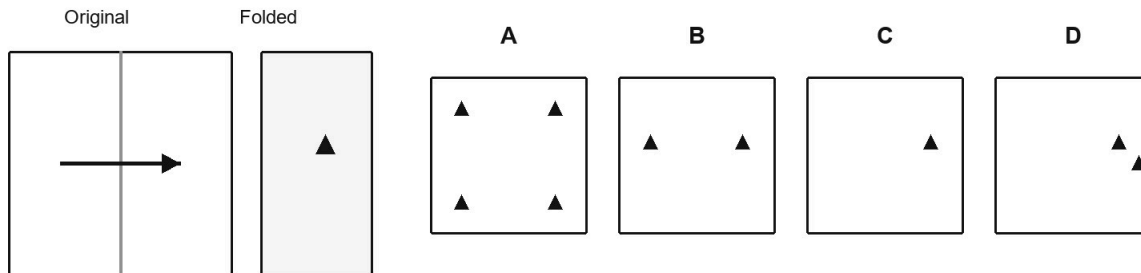
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

141. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

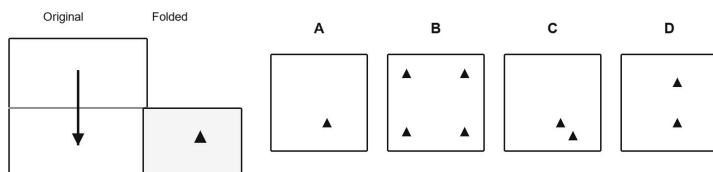
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

142. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

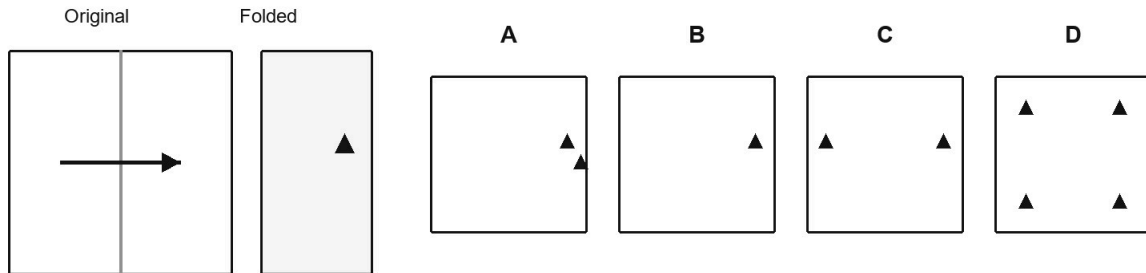


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

143. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (5,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

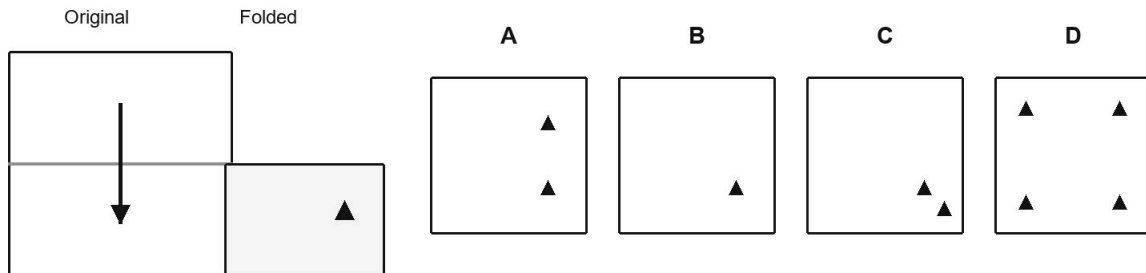
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

144. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (5,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

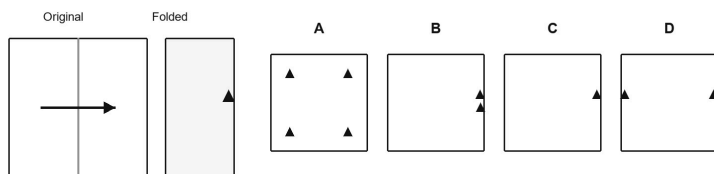
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (6,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

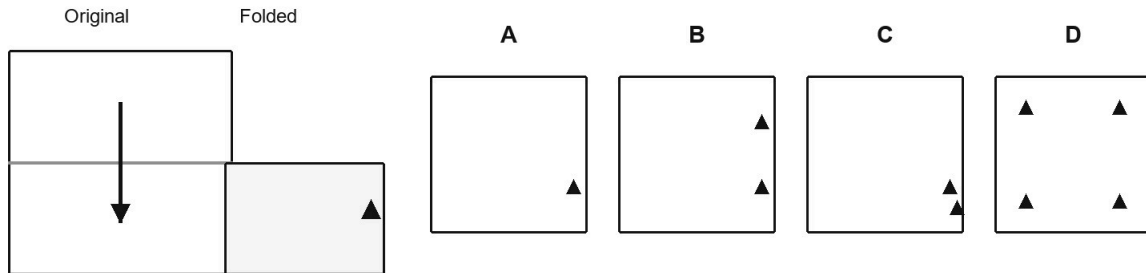


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (6,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

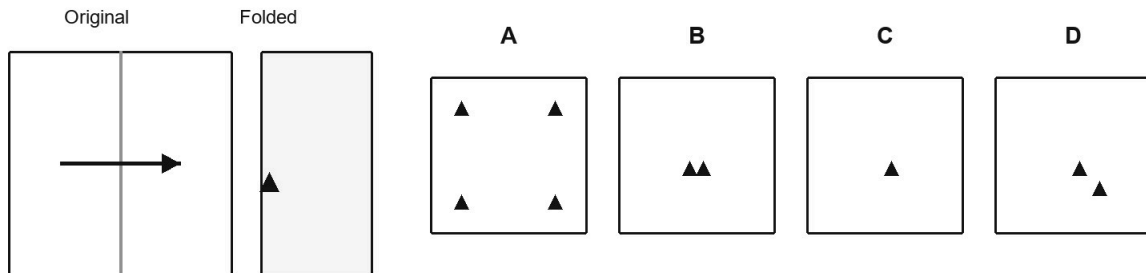
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

147. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (1,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

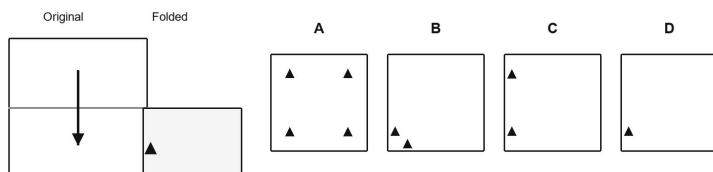
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

148. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (1,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

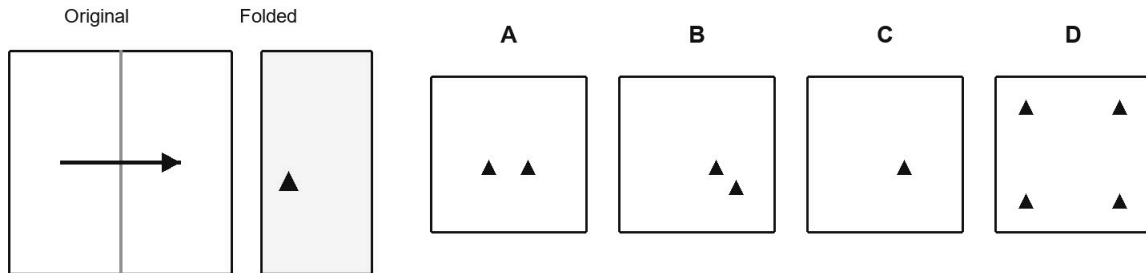


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

149. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

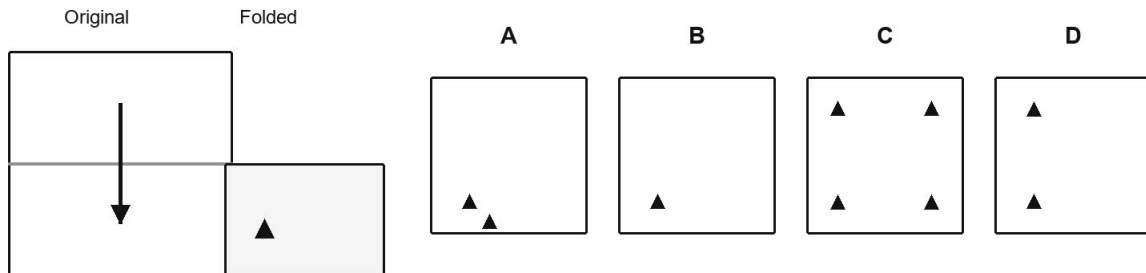
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

150. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

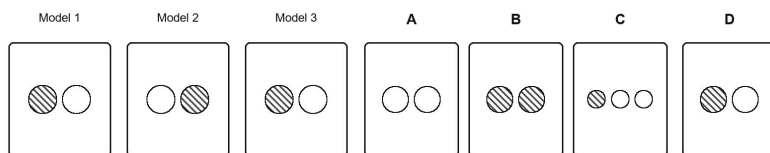
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

151. These three circle panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

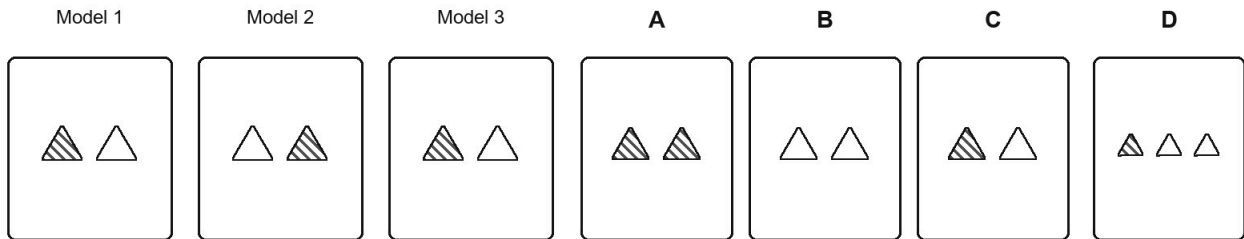


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

152. These three triangle panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

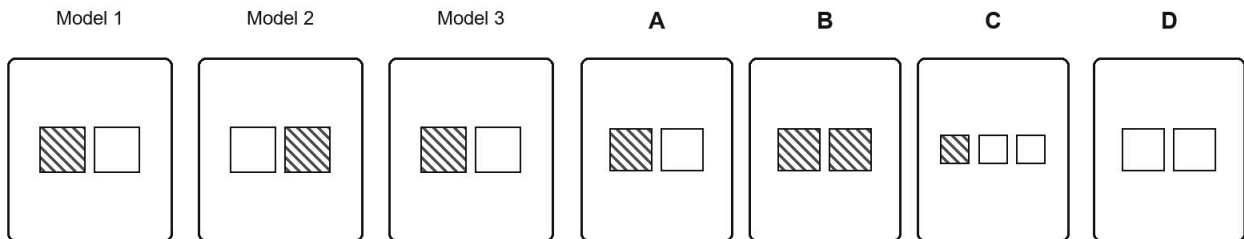
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

153. These three square panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

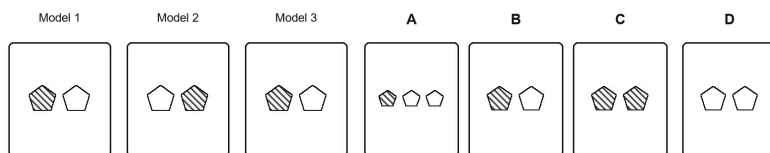
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

154. These three pentagon panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

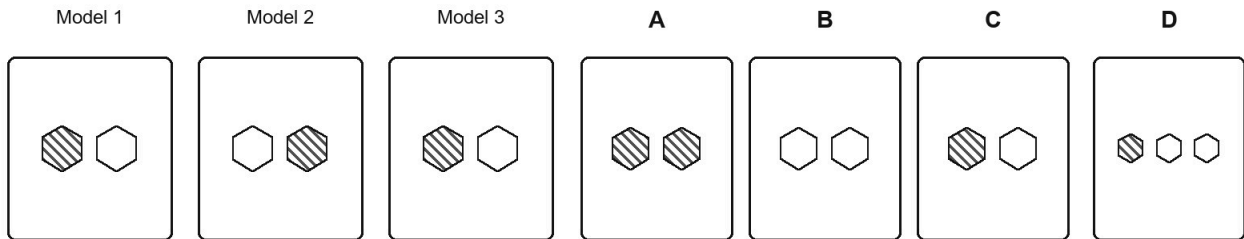


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

155. These three hexagon panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

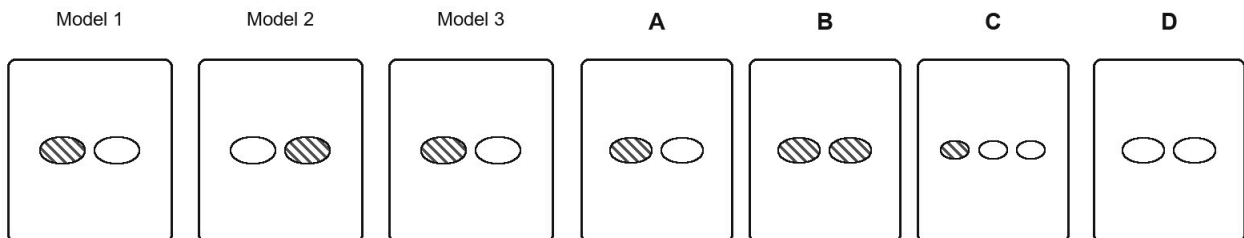
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

156. These three oval panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

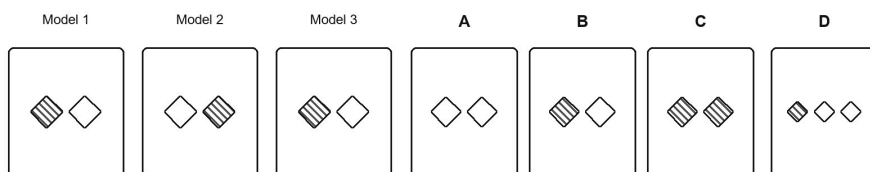
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

157. These three diamond panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

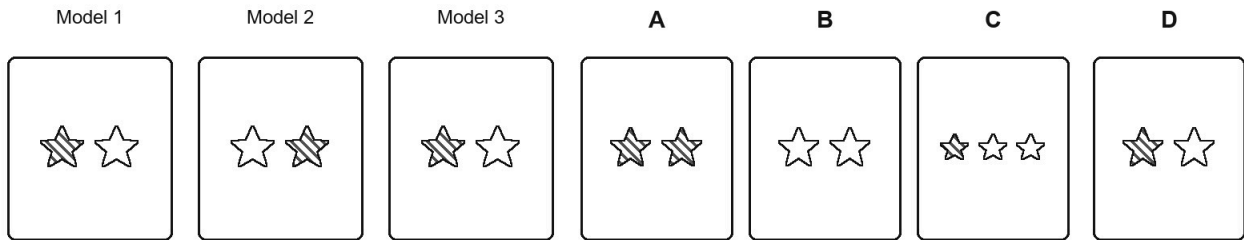


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

158. These three star panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

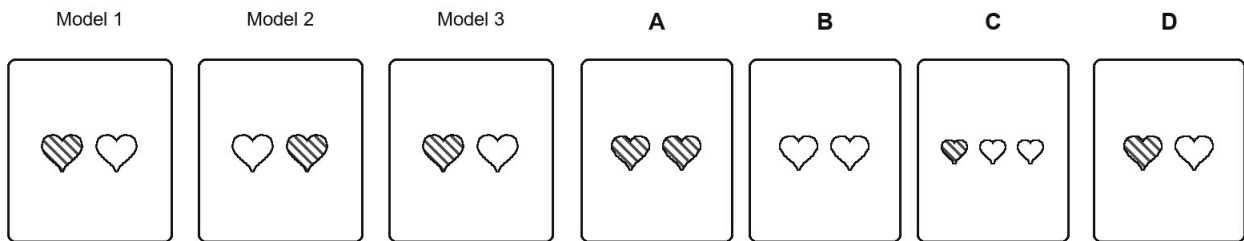
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

159. These three heart panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

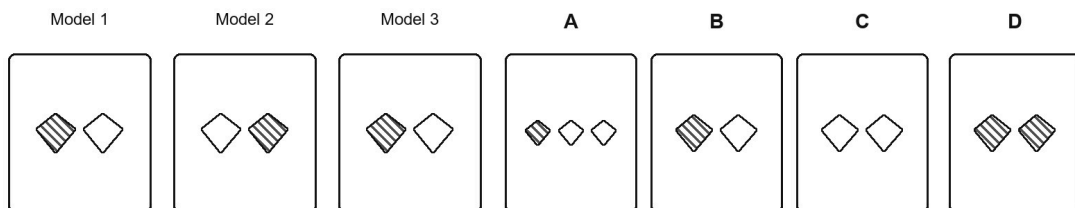
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

160. These three kite panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

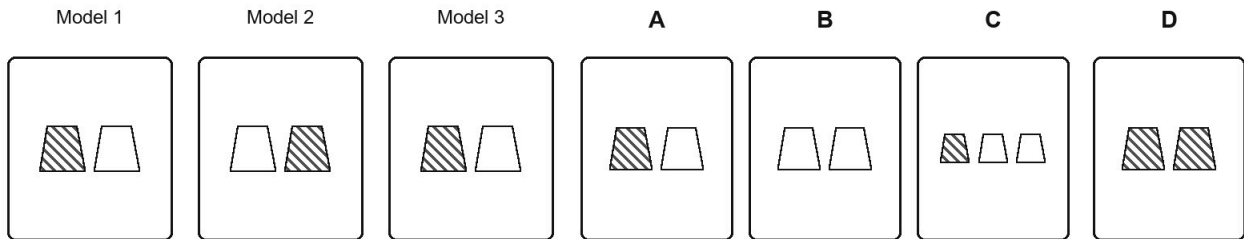


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

161. These three trapezoid panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

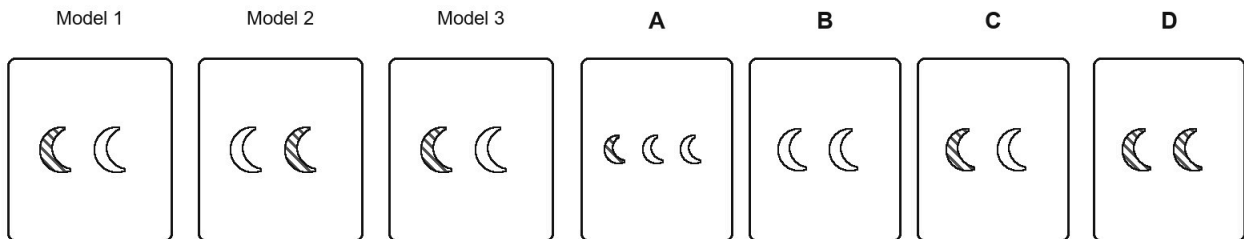
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

162. These three crescent panels each show 2 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

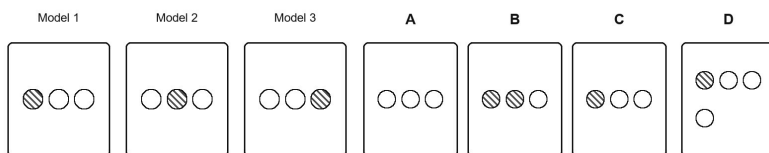
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

163. These three circle panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

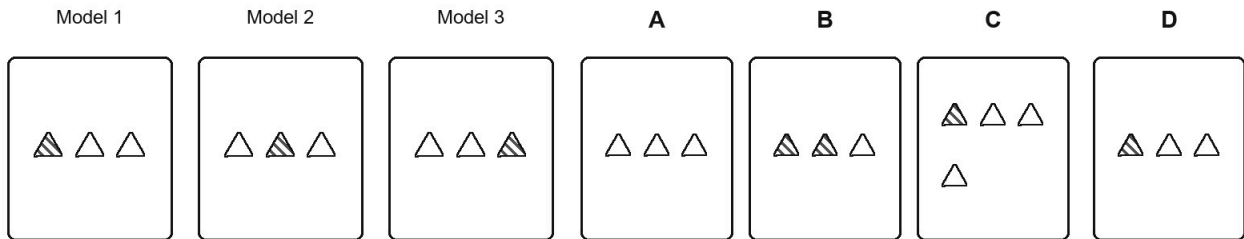


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

164. These three triangle panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

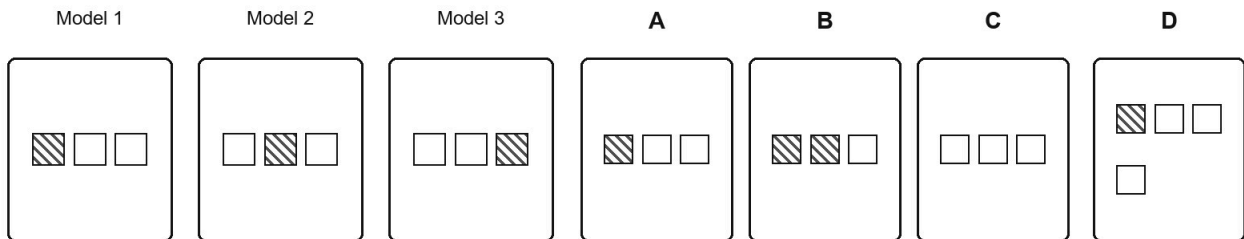
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

165. These three square panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

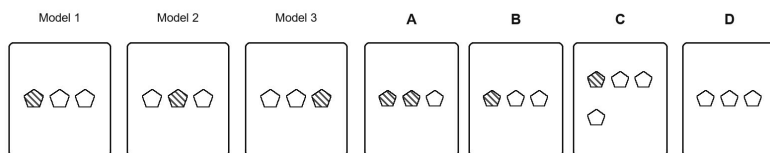
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

166. These three pentagon panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

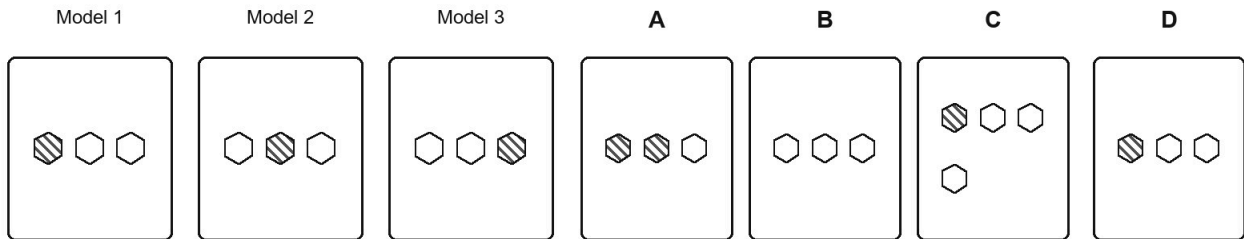


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

167. These three hexagon panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

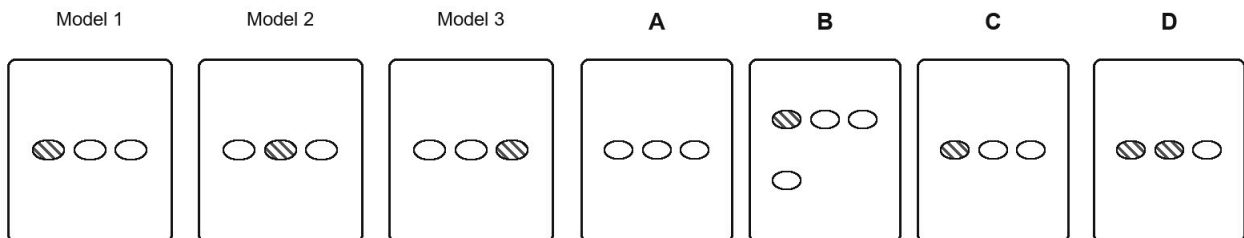
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

168. These three oval panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

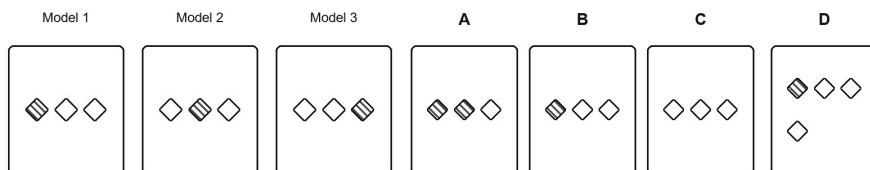
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

169. These three diamond panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

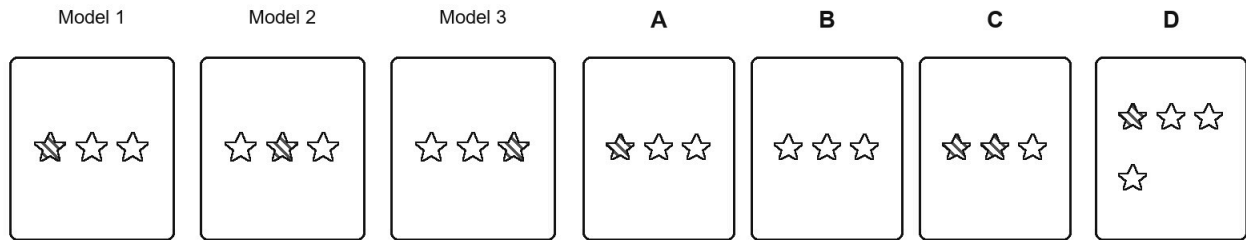


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

170. These three star panels each show 3 symbols with 1 striped mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

Practice Exam 7: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. A** — Eye and goggle show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to foot gives sock. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 2. B** — Ear and earmuff show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to hand gives glove. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 3. B** — Sun and light show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to spring gives water. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 4. A** — Bell and sound show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to drum gives beat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 5. C** — Cloud and rain show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to flower gives scent. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 6. D** — Drum and beat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to fire gives heat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 7. A** — Ruler and length show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to thermometer gives temperature. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 8. B** — Scale and weight show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to clock gives time. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 9. D** — Compass and direction show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to ruler gives length. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 10. C** — Speedometer and speed show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to rain gauge gives rainfall. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 11. B** — Rain Gauge and rainfall show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to speedometer gives speed. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 12. A** — Clay and pot show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to cotton gives shirt. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 13. C** — Wool and sweater show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to paper gives book. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 14. D** — Cotton and shirt show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to wood gives table. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

15. B — Leather and shoe show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to clay gives pot. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

16. C — Museum and artifacts show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to library gives books. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

17. A — Orchard and trees show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garden gives plants. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

18. D — Garage and cars show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to zoo gives animals. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

19. C — Zoo and animals show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garage gives cars. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

20. A — Pilot and airplane show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to sailor gives boat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

21. B — Driver and bus show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to rider gives bicycle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

22. D — Sailor and boat show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to captain gives ship. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

23. D — Carefully completes the sentence because The contrast between ice and safe movement calls for a careful manner. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

24. B — Clear completes the sentence because Seeing through glass requires transparency. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

25. A — Wilt completes the sentence because A plant without water loses firmness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

26. C — Whisper completes the sentence because A quiet place calls for a soft voice. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

27. B — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

28. A — Rainbow completes the sentence because Sunlight after rain can make a rainbow visible. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

29. D — Route completes the sentence because A map gives directions along a route. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

30. C — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of

meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

31. D — Sunlight completes the sentence because Plants generally need sunlight to grow. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

32. B — Gently completes the sentence because A fragile object should be handled gently. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

33. A — Clear completes the sentence because Followable instructions must be understandable. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

34. C — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

35. B — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

36. D — Route completes the sentence because A blocked road requires another path. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

37. C — Prints completes the sentence because Mud on boots can transfer marks to a floor. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

38. A — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

39. C — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

40. B — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

41. A — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

42. D — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

43. D — Oak, pine, and birch are all trees. Spruce belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

44. A — Robin, crow, and finch are all birds. Sparrow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

45. C — Hammer, drill, and wrench are all tools. Saw belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

46. B — Violin, drum, and trumpet are all instruments. Guitar belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

47. A — Cup, plate, and mug are all tableware. Fork belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

48. B — Carrot, pepper, and broccoli are all vegetables. Celery belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

49. C — River, pond, and stream are all bodies of water. Sea belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

50. D — Jacket, sweater, and vest are all clothing. Trousers belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

51. C — Triangle, pentagon, and hexagon are all polygons. Trapezoid belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

52. A — Pencil, marker, and chalk are all drawing tools. Crayon belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

53. B — Train, tram, and subway are all public transport. Bus belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

54. D — Apple, peach, and plum are all fruits. Banana belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

55. B — Ant, beetle, and butterfly are all insects. Moth belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

56. C — Baker, plumber, and farmer are all occupations. Teacher belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

57. D — Canoe, ferry, and sailboat are all watercraft. Barge belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

58. A — Gold, copper, and iron are all metals. Steel belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

59. B — Dog, horse, and cow are all mammals. Bear belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

60. C — Rose, daisy, and lily are all flowers. Tulip belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

61. D — Rain, hail, and fog are all weather events. Snow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

62. C — Soccer, hockey, and cricket are all sports. Baseball belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. A — The given pairs both add 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 10 gives 13. The

applying the operation to the final number. A one-pair coincidence is insufficient.

80. D — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 12 gives 36. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. A — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 5 is 21; subtracting 11 leaves 10 for the box. Substituting 10 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

82. C — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 11 is 27; adding back 5 gives 32 for the box. Substituting 32 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

83. C — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 5 is 22; subtracting 5 leaves 17 for the box. Substituting 17 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

84. B — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 5 is 22; adding back 5 gives 27 for the box. Substituting 27 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. A — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 5 is 23; subtracting 10 leaves 13 for the box. Substituting 13 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

86. D — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 10 is 28; adding back 5 gives 33 for the box. Substituting 33 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 5 is 24; subtracting 4 leaves 20 for the box. Substituting 20 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

88. B — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 4 is 23; adding back 5 gives 28 for the box. Substituting 28 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. D — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 5 is 25; subtracting 9 leaves 16 for the box. Substituting 16 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

90. C — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 9 is 29; adding back 5 gives 34 for the box. Substituting 34 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. B — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 5 is 26; subtracting 3 leaves 23 for the box. Substituting 23 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 3 is 24; adding back 5 gives 29 for the box. Substituting 29 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. C — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 6 is 10; subtracting 8 leaves 2 for the box. Substituting 2 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

94. A — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 8 is 12; adding back 6 gives 18 for the box. Substituting 18 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

95. B — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 6 is 11; subtracting 2 leaves 9 for the box. Substituting 9 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

96. D — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 2 is 7; adding back 6 gives 13 for the box. Substituting 13 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

97. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 18. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. C — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 24. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

99. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 80. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

100. D — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 19. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 25. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

102. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 96. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

103. B — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 20. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

104. C — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 26. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

105. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 112. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

106. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 21. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

107. D — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 27. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

108. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 128. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

109. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 22. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

110. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 28. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

111. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 144. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

112. C — In this series, each term increases by 4. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 23. Checking

every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

113. A — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 29. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

114. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 160. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

115. B — Across each row the number of circles increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped circles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

116. A — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped triangles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

117. B — Across each row the number of squares increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped squares. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

118. D — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped pentagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

119. D — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped hexagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

120. A — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped ovals. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

121. B — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped diamonds. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

122. C — Across each row the number of stars increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped stars. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

123. B — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped hearts. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

124. C — Across each row the number of kites increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped kites. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

125. A — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped trapezoids. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

126. D — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped crescents. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

127. A — Across each row the number of circles increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped circles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

128. C — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped triangles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

129. B — Across each row the number of squares increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped squares. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

130. D — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped pentagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

131. A — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped hexagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

132. C — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped ovals. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

133. D — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped diamonds. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

134. B — Across each row the number of stars increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped stars. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

135. D — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

136. A — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

137. B — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

138. C — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

139. C — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

140. A — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

141. B — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

142. D — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

143. C — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

144. A — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

145. D — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

146. B — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

147. B — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

148. C — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

149. A — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

150. D — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

151. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 circles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 circles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

152. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 triangles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 triangles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

153. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 squares and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 squares with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

154. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 pentagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 pentagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

155. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 hexagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 hexagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

156. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 ovals and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 ovals with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

157. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 diamonds and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 diamonds with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

158. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 stars and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 stars with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

159. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 hearts and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 hearts with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

160. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 kites and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 kites with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

161. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 trapezoids and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes,

so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 trapezoids with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

162. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 crescents and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 crescents with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

163. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 circles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 circles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

164. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 triangles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 triangles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

165. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 squares and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 squares with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

166. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 pentagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 pentagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

167. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 hexagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 hexagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

168. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 ovals and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 ovals with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

169. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 diamonds and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 diamonds with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

170. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 stars and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 stars with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.